The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

To a Friend in Heaven.

I stand where thou hast stood in other days,
In the charmed circle of thy household band;
I see familiar things, that met thy gaze,
And touch the treasures marked by thy dear hand.
I tread the paths in thy fair garden-bowers,
In the pale moonlight and the purple down,
And watch the blooming of thy lily flowers,
And tend them carefully since thou art gone,
Dear Margaret.

But, most of all, I love to watch and tend
The precious children thou hast loved and left;
I would be mother, monitor and friend
To them, of thy sweet care too soon bereft.
Whene'er I look upon their sunny faces,
Or hear their footsteps bounding light and free,
Or fold thy baby boy in my embraces,
My heart turns fondly, lovingly, to thee.
Dear Margaret,

Thy voice makes music in these rooms no more;
No more thy footsteps echo in these halls,
Only the semblance that thy sweet face wore,
Looks from thy portrait on the parlor walls.
But when the purple gleams of twilight steal
Adown the valleys of the bright green earth,
We love to speak of thee; to think, to feel,
That thou art with us round the old home-hearth,
Dear Margaret.

True friend, fond mother, tender, loving wife,
From all the precious treasures God had given—
From the meridian, golden prime of life,
Thy path turned upward, to the gates of heaven. [years,
Fond hearts will miss and mourn thee for long
And quivering lips will syllable thy name;
And eyes will weep for thee, warm, tender tears,
For love has crowned thee with a glorious fame,
Dear Margaret.

I never met thee, never saw thy face, [mine;
Nor heard of thy voice, nor held thy hand in
And yet I seem to know thee, seem to trace
Thy gentle lineaments on memory's shrine.
Till the last hour of my descending sun,
I would walk worthily where thou hast trod,
Trusting, when all my work on earth is done,
To meet thee in the city of our God,
Dear Margaret.

H.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

About the Inauguration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg---Our Quota---Local Quietude---The Sick and Wounded in our Hospitals.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1863.

I am sorry to say that the weather to-day bears unmistakable evidence that more rain is at hand. The air is raw and has the peculiar feeling so noticeable before the usual storm that succeeds our Indian Summer. It would be a great disappointment to have the coming ceremonies at Gettysburg interfered with by the elements. At least, in our poor, weak judgment, that is the view which would generally be taken.

I have just been reading over the order of procession for the inauguration, which, according to the signature appended, is to be conducted by a man named Lamon, of Washington, D. C. Almost everybody who remembers the early days of the rebellion will not find it difficult to recall his name in connection with the brutal treatment of slaves who were temporarily confined in the jails of that city. How in the world such a man could have been chosen for this task at Gettysburg is indeed strange. It is not every day that a man has the chance to show his authority. So I presume Lamon has long waited for that good time, which is always said to be coming, and to pay off the "press," which so generally gave him his deserts a couple of years since, he now places its representatives in the Gettysburg celebration *almost* in the rear of the procession—even behind the telegraph operators and expressmen. "Put a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the —," is the old maxim, and it has proven itself true in his case. He has finally got a good chance to "snub" the newspapers, and in an ecstacy of delight he has run the whole matter deep into the ground. So far as "Marshal" Lamon is concerned, it is of little importance, but surely it ought not to be permitted by the many gentlemen and scholars who will be present on that occasion, that the members of the press should be treated so contemptuously. O! brief authority.

We are still in the dark regarding what the authorities intend doing towards raising our quota of men under the last call. Recruiting goes on slowly enough, and will so continue until we go to work and settle upon some liberal advance. Men want whatever bounty they receive in advance, or that it be consolidated with the stipulated wages per month and paid as monthly wages. The total number of all the troops mustered into service from the first of last January up to October 31st, in this city, is stated to be 5,761. Of this number about 4,000 were "three years' men." This is certainly rather slow business, and will have to be improved upon directly. I see by an official statement, the Legislature of Connecticut have agreed to receive colored recruits exactly the same as white ones, pay and all, and they will be counted in for her full complement under the last call of the President.

The present week has been one of local quietude; not even a fire of any dimensions. The "Thing's" up in the Coal regions, and those along the Northern borders of Erie and Ontario as well, have been suddenly "squelched," and the prospects are favorable for a dull time generally, unless it be in the South West and Texas. The City of London's news, as well as that of the Asia, is of the most favorable character towards us; not even a breath of ill will. The rebel rams are being guarded by gunboats, and the evidence goes to show that Uncle Sam has less to fear from foreign meddlers than at any time since the war broke out.

The number of sick and wounded remaining in the hospitals in this city, Harrisburg and Chambersburg, has just been reported to be 7,550, which is not very far from what it was the previous month. The opinion is gaining ground that there are more men absent from duty and in these hospitals than there should be.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—*An Old Lady and her daughter Killed, and the House Fired.*—We learn that one of the most horrible murders ever recorded was committed on Friday night, about fourteen miles from this city, on the Preston street road, just beyond David Standiford's, near the dividing line of Jefferson and Bullitt counties. An aged widow lady, of about seventy-five years, named Blunk, and her daughter, a young lady, grown, were murdered on Friday night, and their house fired.

A son of Mrs. Blunk resides on the same farm with his mother, the houses being only a short distance apart. He was aroused by the flames bursting from his mother's house, and hastened to the spot, arriving in time to behold the forms of his beloved mother and sister on the floor, weltering in their blood. He succeeded in drawing the bodies out of the house before the roof fell in. The neighborhood was aroused, and the country scoured in every direction, but no clue to the bloody deed was discovered at latest accounts.

Our informant was unable to learn if there were any parties suspected, or whether there was any cause assigned that could prompt the fiend or fiends to the commission of this horrible crime.

The old lady's head was severed from the body, evidently done by an axe, and the daughter's skull was broken.

We sincerely hope that the authors of this double murder will be brought to justice.—*Louisville Journal, Nov.* 16,

WASHINGTON IRVING'S REPLY TO A BORE.—Mr. Irving had an unusual number of bores. How he dealt with some of them may be seen by the following reply to a modest application from an unknown admirer to "pen (him) just one original thought:"

DEAR SIR: I would be happy to furnish you with the "original thought" you require, but it is a coinage of the brain not always at my command, and certainly not at present. So I hope you will be content with my sincere thanks in return for the kind and complimentary expression of your letter.

THE Nashville *Union* has the following scenes on the road between Dixie and the United States:

Traveler, having bought a piece of cold bacon and corn bread, asks: "How much do I owe you for my snack?"

Old woman in specs—"Twenty-five cents in greenbacks, fifty cents in State money, and two dollars in Confederacy."

Traveler paid in greenbacks.

THE rebels can not expect to fill up their armies by volunteers when they don't half fill up any poor fellow after he does volunteer.—*Prentice.*

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1863.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The Weather

Is dull and rainy to-day. There is no news of importance.

The Firing Heard.

A correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, furnishes an explanation of the firing heard in the direction of Stevensburg, on Monday morning. It arose out of a reconnoisance of cavalry under Gen. Custer, to ascertain the enemy's force on the Rapidan. Our forces drove the enemy out of their rifle pits, and returned satisfied that the bulk of Lee's army is not posted close to the Rapidan. The indications are that a strong picket guard holds the river, and that the main force has gone somewhere South.

Gen. Butler Gone to North Carolina.

General Butler has gone to North Carolina, to inaugurate the policy which he has commenced to administer at Fortress Monroe. Before leaving he began work on a plan for enlisting and organizing blacks in the Virginia portion of his Department.

Bombardment of Sumter Unabated.

Accounts from Charleston to Sunday, state that the bombardment of Fort Sumter continued unabated.

Rebel telegrams to Richmond say the Fort cannot be injured any further.

Exchange of Surgeons.

About one hundred and thirty rebel Surgeons are to be sent from Fort McHenry to City Point, by a flag of truce, to be exchanged. All Union Surgeons in the hands of the rebels are to be released and returned immediately.

Small-Pox at Point Lookout.

The small-pox prevails to a considerable extent at Point Lookout, Maryland. It is the depot for rebel prisoners, and as many as eighteen have died in a single day. H.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Meade's Army Under Marching Orders.

Meade and Sedgwick gone to the Front.

An Active Campaign Decided on.

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1863.

The army is under marching orders. The pontoon trains are going forward to the Rapidan, and Meade and Sedgwick went to the front yesterday morning. Ere the week closes the army will continue its advance *to* Culpepper *and beyond.* Meade's headquarters are but six miles beyond the Rappahannock, though the papers have persistently represented our infantry as being passed Culpepper. *An active on-to-Richmond campaign is firmly decided on.* A.

From the Army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—A special to the *World*, dated Washington, November 17th, says:

The *Republican* of this evening declares that it is expected that Gens. Meade and Lee will have a battle in the end of the present week, and the impression is confirmed somewhat, as we learn directly from the front to-day. It is understood that Gen. Meade is not only advancing to the Rapidan, but he is to cross it before the close of the week, and obtain battle it possible. The army is in excellent condition, especially the cavalry. The promptitude of the Government in paying the soldiers has a most salutary influence.

A Richmond paper has the following:

MOBILE, November 12.—To Gen. S. Cooper—The following dispatch from Tennisso, Miss., dated the 10th, was received yesterday from Col. Henry Maury, commanding the Fifteenth Cavalry regiment: We dashed in yesterday above Bayou Sara on a plundering party of Yankees, three hundred strong, and drove them to their ironclads with great slaughter. We brought off their wagon trains and twenty-five prisoners from under the broadsides of their gunboats. Our loss is three wounded. HENRY MAURY, Colonel Commanding.

From Fort Smith.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—The telegraph has been extended to Fort Smith. General McNeil has issued orders that all molestations of the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of bushwhackers, and for every cutting of the wire a guerrilla prisoner shall be hanged. Our forces occupy Waldron, which is about thirty miles south of Fort Smith.

Our scouting parties captured a rebel Major two Captains, quite a number of privates, and a portion of Cooper's train, laden with commissary stores and ammunition. At last accounts Cooper was fleeing rapidly towards Red river.

From Folly Island.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—A Folly Island letter of the 8th inst., to the *Tribune*, says matters remain pretty much in the same state as they were at last advices. The bombardment of Sumter still continued at intervals, our batteries being occupied principally in returning the fire of Moultrie and Sullivan's Island.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The Legislature has passed the Bounty bill, and will adjourn to-morrow morning. There is a heavy penalty for fraudulent attempt to obtain the bounty. The enlistment bill of last year was amended so as to put a check on the substitute brokerage business.

A REBEL dispatch from Abingdon, Va., Nov. 9, says:—"Eight hundred and fifty Yankee prisoners, captured near Morristown, Tennessee, on Saturday, passed here this morning, *en route* for Richmond. They belong to the Second Tennessee and Seventh Ohio."

THE famous New York Excelsior Brigade, now commanded by Colonel Wm. R. Brewster, has offered to re-enlist for three years, after the expiration of its present term, on condition of being allowed the privilege of reorganizing as mounted infantry, and returning to New York for the period of sixty days to recruit.

DEATH OF A NOTED GUERRILLA.—The Memphis *Journal* is informed by the officers of the steamer Evansville, arrived from below, that Fox Burns, a noted guerrilla thief, was shot dead by a planter living eighteen miles below there, on the Mississippi side, two miles from the river, on Friday morning last, under the following circumstances:—It seems that Fox Burns had laid plans to rob the planter of his cotton; the scheme being made known, the guerrilla was watched and shot in the very act of plundering the farmer of his property.

REV. H. C. TRUMBULL, of the Tenth Connecticut regiment, a returned prisoner from Richmond, says that when he left the Libby prison at Richmond on Wednesday, the Union officers confined there had only received one-third of a pound of bread and some water for two days previous, and for several days no meat had been served out. The Quartermaster explained to the prisoners that he had no meat to give them. He stated that on the same day he was unable to supply the prisoners on Belle Isle with anything whatever. A steamer left Fortress Monroe on Saturday for City Point, with a cargo of Provisions for Federal prisoners in Richmond. Governor Morton, of Indiana, has forwarded five hundred suits of clothes.

EDITORS COM.—Permit me to correct several important mis-statements, which occur in a communication under the heading of "Disloyal Clergymen," which appeared in the *Commercial* of Monday. It is there stated that only five or six of the Episcopal Clergy in Western Pennsylvania have signed the "Protest" against the pro-slavery pamphlet of Bishop Hopkins. The writer then proceeds to indulge in reflections upon the supposed disloyalty of those who do not sign.

The facts in the case are briefly these: There are in Western Pennsylvania, (*i. e.* west of the Alleghenies) *thirty-two* resident Episcopal clergymen: of these *eighteen* have signed the "Protest." the remaining *fourteen* have not. While I regret that the signatures are not found attached to it, yet from my personal knowledge of those, who for various reasons, declined to sign, I can say without hesitation, that any such term as "disloyalty" is the last that should be applied to them. Several declined to sign, from the reason stated by yourself; that they did not wish to appear to sit in judgment upon a Bishop of another diocese; and while I think myself, that the Protest was abundantly justified by all the circumstances of the case, yet I do believe that we should respect even the mistaken scruples of those who are, no less than others, true to the cause of Union and Liberty.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

A SIGNER OF THE PROTEST.

THE Middleport (Illinois) *Press* is informed that the notorious Colonel Hawkins has been arrested by the Government authorities, charged with being a rebel spy.

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The National Bank Currency will probably be ready for delivery from the Currency Bureau of the Treasury Department early in December. The Comptroller, Mr. McCulloch, writes as follows to the President of the First National Bank of New York:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1863.

I have been a good deal troubled about the delays that have occurred in the preparation of the National currency, but I am now quite hopeful that those delays are about over, and that we shall be ready to commence the delivery of notes to the banks by the 1st proximo.

The Detroit *Free Press* states that in the Supreme Court in that city an information was presented against a bank in Monroe which has recently commenced issuing bills with the old charter, and under the name of the Lake Erie and River Rasin Railway Company. A few of its bills have obtained circulation. They are very neatly engraved, the backs printed in green, to resemble as nearly as possible our National currency. The signature of J. Q. Adams appears as President, and that of C. Luce, as Secretary.

In relation to American securities Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite remarks:

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"LUCESCO BURNING COAL OIL;"

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Orders from abroad promptly attended to. se7

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FOREIGN FRUITS,

NUTS, CONFECTIONERY,

SUGARS, FIRE WORKS, &c.

Also, Manufacturers of all varieties of

Fine Cream Candies, Chocolate Creams,

GUM, JELLY AND LIQUORICE DROPS, JELLIES, SYRUPS, &c.

Nos. 126 and 128 WOOD St., abv FIFTH, *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

HOTELS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETORS of the

GIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

Would respectfully call the attention of business men and the traveling community to the superior accommodations and comfort of their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

se21

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL,

COVERLY & HUTCHISON, Proprietors,

HARRISBURG, PA.

This well known Hotel is now in a condition to accommodate the traveling public, affording the most ample conveniences alike for the transient guest and the permanent boarder.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL has been entirely refitted throughout, and now has accommodations equal in extent, comfort and luxury to any hotel between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Its location is the best in the State Capital, being in easy access to all the railroad depots, and in close proximity to all the public offices and business localities of the city. It has now all the conveniences of

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL,

and the Proprietors are determined to spare neither expense, time or labor to ensure the comfort of the guests. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited. no6:3m

"THE UNION" HOTEL,

ARCH STREET,

Between THIRD and FOURTH streets, *PHILADELPHIA.*

T. S. WEBB & SONS.

THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. se11:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET,

M'KEESPORT, PA

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB,

PROPRIETOR.

NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

RESTAURANTS.

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 & 131 SMITHFIELD street, *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:1y

MILITARY EXCHANGE,

No. 48 Market Street,

LOUIS HAGER, Proprietor.

The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the Delicacies of the Season.

LUNCH EVERY MORNING. oc8 1y

FRED. WEIS',

CORNUCOPIA,

No. 8 Corner Fifth and Union streets.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. OYSTERS sold retail or wholesale. oc2&3m

SIGEL SALOON,

47 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies or the season.

LUNCH every morning. oc2&3m

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.

Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season. oc17:1y

JOHN LUNDY'S

ELDORADO

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Corner of FIFTH and SMITHFIELD streets, *PITTSBURGH.*

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. se10:1y

FRED. JACOBS'

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 37 MARKET street. se10:3m

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 FIFTH street,

Odd Fellows Hall Building. se7:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

BOWERY SALOON,

No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre, *PITTSBURGH, Pa.*

JAS. S. WILLIAMS ..... Proprietor. se7:6m

"OUR HOUSE,"

JOHN SHALER, Proprietor,

32 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Oysters sold retail or wholesale. se2:3m

KOENIG'S SALOON,

No. 76 Fifth street, opposite Post-office.

HENRY SCHNEIDER & JACOB ROHR, PROPRIETORS.

FRESH OYSTERS received daily, which we are prepared to serve up in every style. [no3:2w

SILVER CLOUD SALOON,

(Late Capt. C. C. Seeley's.)

CHARLES MULLEN,

PROPRIETOR.

18 Market street.

The choicest ALES, WINES and LIQUORS kept constantly on hand. OYSTERS served in every style. no3:3m

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street, oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

MRS. E. BOLLSTETTER'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 178 Wood street.

WARM LUNCH every morning. [oc21:3m

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JOHN SEIFERTH ..... CHARLES WEIHL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO.,

(Successors to Leopold Sahl,)

Importers and dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

27 and 29 MARKET street, cor. Second, se7 *PITTSBURGH.*

FRED. SCHIELD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Groceries, Liquors, Wines and Cigars,

No. 17 PENN street, Pittsburgh. se16:1y

JOSEPH ROSS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FAMILY SELECTED GROCERIES, FOREIGN LIQUORS, WINES AND CIGARS,

East side of the Diamond, *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

CARRIAGES.

CORNWELL & KERR,

Carriage Manufacturers.

OLD ESTABLISHED COACH FACTORY,

Duquesne Way, near St. Clair Street. *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

REPAIRING done as usual. se7

GROCERS.

WILLIAM BAGALEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,

sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK ..... WM. KIRKPATRICK.

J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,

[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.

se16 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WM. MILLER, Phila. ..... C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se5

S. LINDSAY, JR. ..... J. TELFORD.

LINDSAY & TELFORD,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,

FLOUR, PRODUCE,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 187 LIBERTY STREET.

se7 PITTSBURGH

S. H. LUCAS.

Grocer, Flour & Commission Merchant.

No. 265 Liberty street,

oc28:3m PITTSBURGH.

G. B. JONES ..... O. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON,

Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers.

Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles. No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

JAMES DALZELL. J. WILLIS DALZELL

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

Lard Oil Manufacturers,

And Dealers in Crude and Refined Petroleum, and Lubricating Oils,

Nos. 69 & 70 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

For the Sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron and every variety of Blooms

THE COMMERCIAL.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) price THREE CENTS; mailed at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; served by Carrier: FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL—PENNY EDITION—issued every afternoon—the first edition at 12 M., and others follow as the news received from all quarters may require. It is delivered at residences and places of business by Carriers at SIX CENTS a week, and sold on the streets by newsboys at ONE CENT.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, TWO DOLLARS a year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS; five copies EIGHT DOLLARS. Any person who will send in a club of TEN subscribers, at $1,50 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself; or may retain one dollar as his compensation. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash, invariably in advance.

All letters should be addressed to THE COMMERCIAL, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ The morning edition of the COMMERCIAL is furnished to Carriers, Newsmen and Agents at $1,75 per 100 copies; evening edition, 60 cents per 100 copies.

ADVERTISING RATES.

FOR STANDING MATTER:

	Daily. 1 sq	Daily. ½ sq	3 times a week. 1 sq	3 times a week. ½ sq	2 times a week. 1 sq	2 times a week. ½ sq	1 time a week. 1 sq	1 time a week. ½ sq
1 time	$ 60	30						
2 times	1 00	60						
3 times	1 25	80						
1 week	2 00	1 20	1 50	90				
2 weeks	3 50	1 75	2 40	1 20	1 75	1 00	1 25	60
3 weeks	5 00	2 50	3 40	1 75	2 50	1 25	1 50	90
1 month	6 00	3 00	4 00	2 00	3 00	1 50	1 80	1 00
2 months	9 00	4 50	5 80	2 90	4 50	2 25	3 00	1 50
3 months	11 00	5 50	7 50	3 75	5 50	2 75	3 75	1 80
4 months	13 00	7 00	8 80	4 55	6 50	3 25	4 25	2 25
5 months	14 00	7 50	10 20	5 00	7 00	3 75	4 60	2 50
6 months	15 00	8 00	10 00	5 00	7 50	4 00	5 00	2 80
9 months	20 00	11 00	13 45	7 80	10 00	5 75	6 95	4 25
1 year	25 00	15 00	17 00	10 40	12 50	7 50	8 50	5 20

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.
(Changeable once a week.)

	Daily, a week	3 times 2 times a week	1 time a week	Weekly
Six months	$18 00	$14 40	$12 00	$ 8 40
One year	30 00	24 00	18 75	14 50

Administ'n Notices, 1 time a week 6 times: $2 25
Marriage Notices: 50
Funeral Notices, each insertion: 50

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
The Commercial Printing Co.

☞ Interesting reading and commercial matter will be found on the first and fourth pages.

IT is found by investigation that the number of men who have been actually killed in this war does not fall short of half a million.

WHISKY.—Whisky has again advanced 5 cents higher than the heavy advance achieved last Tuesday. It is selling here at 62 cents. It will probably still go higher.

DICKINSON SEMINARY, at Williamsport, Pa., was set on fire by an incendiary on Thursday last. Fortunately the fire was extinguished in time to save the building.

WE learn that on the 2d instant the rebels made a dash on the railroad near Mayfield, Kentucky, and captured the train and destroyed it, together with all the mail matter. It will be some time before the road will be able to resume operations.

THE Solicitor of the Treasury Department has decided that the tax on deposits in National Banks is to be paid to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and the tax on their circulation to the Controller of the Currency, the amount to be proportioned to the time elapsed since organization.

AN awful tragedy took place recently in Wolfstown, Canada. The wife of one Jas. Sheridan, while in a state of insanity, killed four of her children—the eldest being a fine girl of fifteen. The instrument used was an axe, with which the bodies were horribly mangled. Her husband was absent at the time.

THE Nashville *Gazette* of Tuesday, says there is considerable demand for the issues of the Bank of Tennessee, and the brokers readily pay 68 cents for all that is offered. Planters' and Union are still quoted at 28 discount. City Bank, we notice, has also improved, and brokers are now offering at 65 cents.

THE LATE GEORGE R. GLIDON.—The remains of the late GEO. R. GLIDON, the well-known author and lecturer upon Egyptian subjects, having been lately removed from Panama, were, on Saturday last, deposited in their final resting place, at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, where, through the kindness of the managers of that cemetery and other friends of the deceased, an elegant and appropriate mural tablet has been erected to his memory.

THE authorization which was granted by the French government to M. Arman for building and arming ships-of-war at Nantes and Borbeaux, was obtained by him on the false pretences that they were to be sold to the Chinese Government, and used in the waters of China. It was not known or expected that these vessels were to prey on the commerce of the United States. Information of that design was obtained by the Federal government only a short time ago, and the French government promptly revoked the authorization, when the information was laid before the Emperor. France has acted with good faith towards the United States.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER reached his home at Brooklyn, at eight o'clock, Monday evening. Three of his most intimate personal friends accompanied him from Boston. On his arrival at his residence he was not bored by the crowd, who did not look for him till Tuesday. In the course of the afternoon, however, as soon as it was noised about that he had arrived, scores of people rushed to take him by the hand and to pay him all sorts of compliments. These were kindly received, but many were the hints and intimations thrown out by the pastor of Plymouth Church, that the most acceptable compliment they could pay him, would be, just now, to let him have a good night's rest. If they would do that, he would have a free talk with them to-morrow. On Wednesday the Sunday School connected with the church are to have their annual celebration, and the occasion will be improved by Mr. Beecher, to relate the results of his experience and observations on the other side of the Atlantic.

MR. MURDOCH, THE ACTOR.—We are pleased to chronicle, says the Louisville *Journal*, of Nov. 17, the arrival of this distinguished gentleman in the city. It will be remembered that Mr. Murdoch went to Chattanooga to try to recover the body of his gallant son. Failing in this, and ever ready to render aid to the cause of the Union, he accepted the appointment of Volunteer Aid on the staff of Gen. Rousseau, and, on that gentleman's assuming a new department, he has taken the opportunity to revisit his family, intending to return and resume his place on the General's staff.

While with the army, Mr. Murdoch put his great elocutionary talent to admirable use. He read, on Sunday, the Holy Scriptures to the men, and accompanied his reading with lessons of advice, while on other days he recited patriotic odes and songs to immense crowds of soldiers, and, like the bards of elder days, inspired his hearers with the ardor of battle and nerved them to deeds of noble daring. This novel experiment was eminently successful, and both officers and men were eager for constant repetitions of those admirable exercises. We understand that Mr. M. will resume his readings on his return to the army, whenever his duties will allow. In common with every lover of his country, we thank Mr. M. for his noble efforts in behalf of our gallant soldiers.

Improvement of the Ohio.

We briefly noticed the appointment of a committee on this subject a few days since. We gave no intimation of any preference for any of the systems of improvement which have been proposed. We see that one of our cotemporaries oracularly says that no other system has any merit but his own. Now, we are never too old to learn, and, although our experience of such matters runs back about thirty years, we are still willing to be instructed on these points. We have had in our office to-day an old river man of forty years' experience, and will give a sketch of his recollections.

About 1823, the Legislature of Pennsylvania made appropriations for this purpose. The navigation of this river was immensely improved to a point even beyond the Pennsylvania State line. These improvements mainly consisted in deepening and straightening the channel at the various shoals, and our informant says the river was immensely improved at these points.

From 1838 to 1845 Congress occasionally made appropriations, which were expended under the direction of Captain SANDERS, of the United States Engineer Corps, in the erection of wing dams. The essential idea of this was to concentrate the water and make it as far as possible do the work itself of deepening and straightening the channel at the worst ripples on the river. Great inconvenience was felt from the uncertainty and irregularity of these appropriations by Congress. After the wing dams were fairly under way the appropriations would fail, and most of the work already done would be lost before another appropriation would be made. Still this gentleman, then actively engaged in steamboating, says that the amount of water on the shoals of that day was fully doubled by that ex. penditure. Half a dozen of the worst places on the river were made susceptible of safe and permanent navigation.

This gentleman maintains that if the following three points on the Ohio were now improved fully eighteen inches would be added to the draft of steamboats from here to Cincinnati.

The first point is Glasshouse Ripple, opposite Manchester. This point was considerably benefitted some three years since by one hundred dollars appropriated by the Pittsburgh City Councils. The second point is known as The Sisters, five miles above Wheeling; and the third Blannerhasset Island, ninety-four miles below Wheeling. He thinks that at the two last points repairing the breaks in the wing dams erected under Capt. SANDERS' direction would be all that is required. If this gentleman is right, that $10,000 judiciously expended at these three points would add eighteen inches to the steamboat channel of the Ohio, then we think it ought to be done. In low water eighteen inches is a matter of vital importance.

We have always understood that Capt. SANDERS, who had more fully investigated this problem than any one else, thought that below Parkersburg almost insuperable difficulties to slack-watering the Ohio existed in the soft bottom and quick-sands found along that river. It certainly would be worth while for those gentlemen who dogmatise on the subject, and yet know nothing about it, to inquire into the character of the banks and bottom of the river. From Pittsburgh to Parkersburg these difficulties do not exist,—others, however, do, and we think the Committee has a large field before it, if it overcomes these obstacles. We wish them a happy deliverance.

Clerk of the House.

We are informed from Washington that our distinguished fellow-citizen, ex-Governor WM. F. JOHNSTON's name has been started as Clerk of the National House of Representatives. We know that Governor JOHNSTON one week since had never thought of this—still we believe he has consented to be a candidate, and we hope to hear of his election. Gov. JOHNSTON for ten years past has been a citizen of this city and not actively engaged in public matters. During the late campaign he took a very active and efficient part in favor of Gov. CURTIN. He has just been to the State of Delaware, that holds its election to-day. Gov. J. possesses high administrative abilities, and would make a capital officer. We especially think this compliment is due to this county—which has always shown itself to be the staunchest and most patriotic district in the State. So far as our county and Gov. JOHNSTON are concerned, the nomination is one eminently fit to be made.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1863.

When friend Isaac Newton was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, it was looked upon by some people, as one of Abraham's *hugest jokes*—supposing that his main qualification laid in furnishing tables with good Delaware county butter; some even went so far as to suppose that there would be an immediate improvement in the *breed of sheep*, by an importation of Hydraulic-rams from Saxony. The truth of these reports we will not vouch for, but this is an indisputable fact, he has produced the best Agricultural Report published yet. Heretofore it has been a dry affair, miserably printed and bound, and with such stale, flat and unfruitable matter, that no man pretended to read it, and it soon found a resting place in a dusty corner of the farmer's lumber room. Friend Isaac's "Report," on the contrary, is a handsome octavo volume of six hundred pages, beautifully printed on white paper, and interspersed with excellent wood engravings of insects, flowers, fruits, henneries, model farm houses, rams and lambs, stallions, bullocks, and fatlings, all calculated to please the eye and arrest the attention of the practical agriculturist. In addition there are numerous well digested essays on all that pertains to a cultivation of the soil, which will be read with profit by every farmer. One essay in particular, will make friend Isaac a favorite of the ladies, viz: "The hardships of Farmer's wives." This essay is exeremely well written, entertaining and instructive. The whole is a success, decided and manifest, and a single glance over the pages will at once upset the Hydraulic-ram and all such absurd reports.

The high price of living here is every day becoming more a matter for grave consideration. Rents have doubled since last winter; fodder, wood and coal almost in the same proportion. Think of a leading hotel at the upper end of the Avenue asking a member of Congress *two hundred and fifty dollars per month* for two small rooms on the third story, with board for himself. Think of a restaurant charging *thirty cents* for a *single blade* of celery. These are actual facts, and a fair sample. A man going to market, who has to live on a moderate salary, has to carry his money in the basket and return with his marketing in his pocket book. Instead of our taking Richmond, it has taken us, for these are the prevailing prices there, as Artemus Ward says, paid in "Confederate bonds and things." There is no apprehension of an immediate bread riot, but do not be surprised if the fleeced and starved sojourners here should rise in revolt and drive the harpies into the Potomac. There is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and let the Jews, provision dealers, boarding-house keepers, landlords, and sharks generally, take warning in time.

I witnessed a very impressive funeral from Armory Square Hospital yesterday—seven soldiers of the Fifth and Sixth Maine regiments, who were wounded in the late fight at the Rappahannock. The services were in the open air, and a very large number of persons turned out. The bodies of these seven soldiers were arranged in a row, side by side, neatly attired, with a beautiful wreath of flowers on the breast of each noble warrior, whose manly form now lies still in death, while the glorious flag under which they offered up their lives for the protection of their country, was spread over all.

Rev. W. H. Jackson made some very appropriate and touching remarks. He spoke of the gallant conduct of these two regiments on that memorable action of the 7th inst., and of which these men formed a part. "The proof of their bravery lies before you: or, if that is not enough, go into the wards of this hospital and to other hospitals in this city, and witness the mangled forms of the wounded and dying of these regiments. Four successive charges on the earthwork, in the face of a murderous fire, were made. When their officers were slain, the men gathered themselves and said: 'Boys, let us charge again and hold the works without our officers.' And they did charge, thereby achieving a glorious victory." The bodies were taken to the Soldiers' Home, there to be laid side by side with the ten thousand who already lie in that beautiful resting-place.

Although "*Bizarre*," the would be critic of the *Chronicle* of this city, and who is so selfish and conceited as to imagine that no person west of Philadelphia has brains enough to criticise or see the faults of an actor or actors—although he has said that Lucille Western was about played out, the audience, who are the best judges, don't coincide with him, and so great has been the rush to see her at Grover's Theatre, that she has entered on a new engagement. C.

VISIT TO THE ARMY.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

CAMP OF MOUNTAIN RUN,
Near Culpepper, Va.

I left Washington on Thursday morning, the fifth of November, for a short visit to our troops. It may not be uninteresting to your readers, thousands of whose sons are now encamped on the fields of Virginia, to dot down some of the impressions of the way.

THE ROAD TO THE ARMY.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad—completed many years before the commencement of the rebellion—carried us to Warrenton Junction—forty miles from Washington.

ALEXANDRIA.

The eastern terminus of this road, is a most flourishing town of twenty thousand inhabitants. The improvements here have been rapid—and the amount of business is immense. The wharf for more than a mile and a half is lined with shipping and the river is white with unnumbered sails.

The old Virginia aristocracy who ruled in this place are gone. The Black Horse Cavalry took all their sons, and their fine houses have been long since abandoned—and are now used for Hospitals and quarters of officers.

From the near neigborhood of many camps, and the number of troops arriving for, and departing from the main army, Alexandria always swarms with soldiers. Guards are at every corner, and station houses in every street; hence, from brutal teamsters, villainous hotels, tumults, drunken riots, pickpockets and swindlers, this city is by no means a delightful place of sojourn.

The hills around the city are crowned with forts, and the white tents nestling around them remind one of doves clustering on the roofs of houses. Outside the town the houses are tenantless, and the fields untilled and fenceless.

The railroad runs up the banks of a creek for miles, and conduct one by the never-to-be-forgotten scenes of Fairfax, Bull Run, Union Mills, Manassas, Bristow and Catlett's Station.

At Manassas the road passes out from the banks of streams and the shadows of hills, and enters into the great open fields of the old tobacco planters.

The country has many things to remind one of the great prairies of the West. The eye wanders over a boundless landscape and is not arrested by a single house, or improvement—here and there a tall brick chimney tells that once stood there a home of a proud Virginia slaveholder.

The country itself is beautiful—and though exhausted by a most improvident cultivation, has still the elements of the greatest agricultural wealth.

As we approached Warrenton the ruin of the country is not so complete. Some few families remain, represented now by venerable men, women, and young girls. The slaves are all gone, with the exception of some old, rheumatic and ragged negroes, and small children.

Every train returning to Alexandria from the front has on it a number of escaping slaves—mothers and children—whose husbands and fathers have been for months in our lines, and now followed by those whom the poverty of their masters permitted them no longer to keep.

The destitution of the remaining inhabitants is beyond exaggeration. The cattle all gone; the fields swept, and the granaries empty; the clothes of other days, worn and in rags, and without means to purchase new. Many are shivering, hungry and helpless.

Many of these families are now fed by our troops, and the mistress of many slaves now cooks, bakes pies and washes for soldiers who are fighting with her sons and sons-in-law. The old men are timid, silent and cautious. The women, one day humble, thankful for any act of kindness, and dreading the departure of one being for them their last dependence for bread, is gone. But the next day we find them violent and insulting. All their old Virginia pride has revived, and they resolve to die rather than longer be dependent on those who have stript them of their negroes and reduced them to beggery.

What humiliation is that for an ancient and most haughty aristocracy? What a retribution for ten thousand wrongs on those who had no defender? These woods which are now swept away in a single day by our army were the hiding places of many a shivering and almost naked slave, who hid here for weeks to escape the torturing lash of an angry master, and these houses now so full of misery were the scenes of worse than asiatic cruelty.

Amongst these families was one of more than usual interest to myself, that of the Rev. A. D. Pollock, a graduate of Jefferson College, and in his time, one of its most distinuished students, and who finished his theological education at the Western Theological Seminary, in the days of Rev. Dr. Halsey. He went from his native Western Pennsylvania soon after he had finished his preparation for the ministry, giving the highest promise as a public orator and religious teacher, and soon reached the highest popularity in the Old Dominion. He married a Miss Lee, a near relative, if not a sister of Gen. R. Lee. Through his wife he came into the possession of a large estate near Warrenton, where he now resides. Mr. Pollock has been a pastor in Richmond, Wilmington, Del., Washington City, and at the commencement of the rebellion was preaching to a church in Culpepper. In the earlier years of his ministry he was openly most hostile to slavery, but becoming involved in the evil by his marriage, he soon began to excuse and defend what before he had condemned, and gradually became a fervent advocate of Southern rights. In the incipient stages of the rebellion he took a most decided stand in ecclesiastical bodies for secession, and loaned himself entirely to the men in Virginia who sought the dissolution of the Union.

The eldest son, a graduate of Yale, the pride and hope of the family, was recently killed in the battle of Gettysburg, and now the family, in utter desolation, look over fields open and waste, and in the deepest poverty have to crave the protection and charities of soldiers whom they despise.

Last summer, Mr. Pollock, in order to sustain his family, taught a school in Warrenton; but even this little rill in the desert is now gone, and Mr. Pollock, surrounded with daughters and young children, looks with the most anxious apprehensions to the cold and nakedness of Winter.

I found other families in a similar condition, the old men, with patched and torn clothes, chopping wood with more of the awkwardness of women, and for the first time in their lives. Poverty, hunger and want knocks at the door.

The women and children suffer far more intensely from their previous dependence on their slaves. Many of these families will have to be clothed and fed by our Government, or perish. J. J. M.

THE American Missionary Society are about sending out a lot of missionaries and teachers to Beaufort and Hilton Head, South Carolina.

JUDGE BELL, of N. H., has delivered a very elaborate opinion against the constitutionality of legal tenders. The Supreme Court, as now constituted, it is thought will sustain their validity.

THERE is a story that the whole policy of the war and peace of England, during the reign of Queen Anne, was entirely changed because the Duchess of Malborough spilled a few drops of tea on Mrs. Masham's buff gown. The gown, (we use the ancient name) was spoiled, and Mrs. Masham, being a favorite, indignant at the injury, or what she conceived to be an insult, persuaded the Queen to a change of ministry, and an alteration of policy in the whole administration of the government.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1863.

Rebels Menacing Burnside.

We have advices from Tennessee to-day, showing that Longstreet's Corps, or a portion of it, is moving into East Tennessee Valley towards London and Knoxville, with the apparent purpose of attacking Burnside's forces—in fact skirmishing has already occurred, but the movement is so bold and they are so far from their base and in a mountainous region, that it is believed that their forces and intentions must be exaggerated. In any event it is understood that Burnside maintains an impregnable position, and it is quite confidently thought that he cannot be dislodged.

Burnside Still in Command.

General Burnside is still in command there, though at the present suffering from illness.

Reports by a Deserter.

An intelligent deserter, from the second Louisiana regiment, has arrived here, and states that Lee's army is now composed of A. P. Hill's, Ewell's and a patr of D. H. Hill's corps. It was stated that the rest of the latter corps would soon join Lee. This deserter does not think that the rebels will fight on this side of the Rapidan. He says they are strongly fortified along the Rapidan, though not to such an extent that their entrenchments cannot be flanked.

Gens. Foster and Burnside.

General Foster has gone on a visit to New England. He will not relieve Gen. Burnside for several days. The President has declined to accept Burnside's resignation from the army.

Rebels Refuse to Receive Government Rations Sent to Our Prisoners.

The rebel authorities at Richmond have declined to receive Government rations sent to our prisoners, but expressed willingness to receive all private donations of provisions, which would be delivered.

Dismissed.

Captain John Graham, of the 83d, and Second Lieutenant A. C. Landes, of the 170th Pennsylvania regiments, have been dismissed from service.

Restored.

Captain G. W. Henrie, heretofore dismissed, has been restored.

The Army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *Post's* Washington correspondent says: There was some dispute here over an amusing question, and it is this, Does Gen. Meade desire to advance upon the enemy? It is claimed by some of his friends that he does desire to push on at once, but that Gen. Halleck is opposed to it. On the other hand, it is said that both Gen. Halleck and Gen. Meade are agreed that no further advance shall be made this winter, but that the President insists upon more fighting before the winter compels the army to leave its operations until next spring. This is a singular condition of things, that at least four different men have the reputation of being opposed to the further prosecution of the war.

I feel very certain of two things, that General Halleck is not eager for another battle on the south side of the Rappahannock, and that Meade is. The General was urged to go to Gettysburg and he refused peremptorily, and has gone back to fight if the enemy affords him anything like a fair field, and will stand up for battle if he will try the hazard. Gen. Meade is a prudent General. Too cautious at times, but even he is convinced that it is in his power to beat the army under General Lee.

Moseby is gathering all the Union citizens of Virginia between here and Warrenton, and our own troops by way of retaliation, capturing the rebel Virginians, and bringing them in for consignment to the old Capitol prison.

Provisions and Clothing not Allowed to go to Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 16.—The steamer Convoy, which left here last Saturday with provisions and clothing for our soldiers held in Richmond as prisoners, returned to-day, bringing back the provisions and clothing. Col. Irving, who had charge of the matter, was refused the privilege of taking the rations to Richmond.

A U. S. Vessel Ordered to Leave a British Port.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Cork *Examiner* (Ireland) of the 4th inst., says:

Last evening Admiral Jones sent notice to the Commander of the Kearsage, to quit the limit of Cork harbor within 24 hours. It is reported that the federal officer has refused to do so. The Kearsage was engaged in coaling the whole of last night.

Wednesday, 3 P. M.—The Kearsage is still in Cork harbor.

Opening of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—Gov. Yates of Illinois, Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, Senator Sherman, of Ohio, with all the prominent railroad men of the country, are here, attending the opening of the Atlantic and Greatwestern Railroad. The hotels are full.

Gen. Rosecrans held a public reception last night, and was visited by great numbers.

The Sandusky excitement has died out, and the troops are about to be sent home.

Meade Advancing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Richmond *Dispatch* says: Advices received from Northern Virginia show that Meade is advancing, with a view to bringing on a general engagement, which probably will not be declined when the proper time arrives. Meade's whole plan is known to be south of the Rappahannock; his advance yesterday was several miles south of the Court House, moving in the direction of the several fords of the Rapidan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *Herald's* Folly Island letter of the 14th, says: The enemy opened a severe fire from mortars on Sullivan's Island. Some of the guns of Fort Gregg have been turned on them. The rebel shells did no damage.

Col. W. B. Barton, of the 48th New York, has been appointed to command the forces at Hilton Head, Forts Pulaski and Tibbee.

The *Times'* dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, of the 16th, says it is believed from the enemy's strong picket line on the Rapidan, that Lee's army has fallen back to some other position.

The heavy rains have made the road fords almost impassable.

Gen. Butler has gone to North Carolina to inaugurate the policy he commenced at Fortress Monroe. Before leaving he began work on a plan for enlisting and organizing the blacks in the Virginia portion of his department.

We hear from Fortress Monroe that probably all the rebel prisoners now in our hands will be sent to Butler's jurisdiction for safe keeping.

LOCAL PAPERS.—The Boston *Journal* remarks: "Not a tenth part of the local news which transpires in any country town finds it way into a city paper, and he who takes the latter, to the exclusion of his town or county paper, does not fulfil his duties as a citizen. Such a man is unworthy to fill a town office, for he certainly lacks local pride."

A VERMONT farmer sent to an orphan asylum for a boy who was smart, active, brave, tractable, prompt, industrious, clean, pious, intelligent, good looking, reserved, and modest. The Superintendent replied their boys were all human, though they were orphans, and referred him to the New Jerusalem if he wanted to get his order filled.

ONE of the happiest witticisms on record is related by the Boston correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "I heard the other day of a *bon mot* made by Longfellow, the poet. Young Mr. Longworth, from your city, being introduced to him, some one present remarked upon the similarity of the first syllable of the two names. 'Yes,' said the poet, 'but in this case I fear Pope's line will apply:

'*Worth* makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*.'"

NIL DESPERANDUM.—There is consolation for ladies of a certain age in the scriptural fact that Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eighty years old when she was married. Courage, ladies!

There never was a goose so gray,
But some day, soon or late,
An honest gander came that way
And took her for his mate.

A PERSON complained to Dr. Franklin of having been insulted by one who called him a scoundrel. "Ah!" replied the Doctor, "and what did you call him?" "Why," said he, "I called him a scoundrel, too." "Well," resumed Franklin, "I presume you both spoke the truth."

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

Has resumed the practice of his Profession, at No. 142 Penn street, two doors below Pitt street.

oc28:1m

Editor of Commercial:

DEAR SIR,—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
oc5:3m:d&w 851 Broadway, New York.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking [illegible]

DESIRABLE COAL WORKS FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer for sale their valuable COAL WORKS, at Port Perry, Allegheny county, Pa., at 20 Lock, on the Monongahela river, within 12 miles of the city, consisting of about

20 Acres of Coal,
10 Pit Wagons,
34 Tenements,
1 Large Store House,
1 Carpenter Shop,
1 Blacksmith Shop,
5 Mules,
1 Sett Dry Docks,

Together with team and pit roads, incline road, and all the appurtenances of the works, which can at slight expense be put in complete working order in a short time.

McCLOSKEY, COSGRAVE & CO.

Apply to JOHN McCLOSKEY, Port Perry, or JOHN S. COSGRAVE,
no19:2wd 156 Third street, Pittsburgh.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between JOSIAH S. BROWN and R. C. WILKINS, under the name and style of BROWN & WILKINS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by JOSIAH S. BROWN, at the old stand, corner of Leacock and Anderson streets, Allegheny city. J. S. BROWN has full authority to settle all accounts of the late firm. JOSIAH S. BROWN,
no19:3t R. C. WILKINS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,

MANCHESTER SAW MILL,

Dealers in all kinds of

Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c.

ALSO,

MANUFACTURERS OF NAIL KEGS,

Beaver street, near Sheffield, Manchester, Pa.
no19:1y

NEW GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES
AT
BARKER & CO'S,
59 Market street.

Silks, Shawls,
Cloaks, Merinos,
Dress Goods,
Gents' & Boys' Wear,
Balmoral Skirts.

Greatest Bargains
OFFERED THIS SEASON.

DON'T BUY
BEFORE SEEING THESE.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES

AWARDED BY THE
LONDON AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS,
AND AT THE OHIO STATE FAIR JUST HELD AT CLEVELAND, Sept. 16th and 17th, 1863.

Upwards of 120,000 Machines have already been sold, and the demand is unprecedented.

The new improvements recently added renders it the most successful and popular Machine now before the public.

WARRANTED THREE YEARS.

Send for DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS, with prices.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
WESTERN AGENTS.
no19 No. 27 FIFTH street, Pittsburgh.

T. F. WATSON
PRACTICAL CEMENTER
AND
MASTIC WORKER,

Is prepared to cement the exterior of buildings, with the New York improved Mastic Cement. This material differs from all other Cements. It forms a solid, durable adhesiveness to any surface, and makes a beautiful fine finish equal to stone. Among others for whom I have applied the Mastic Cement, I refer to the following gentlemen:

James McCandless, residence Western avenue, Allegheny, finished five years. T. Bissell, residence Penn st., Pittsburgh, finished five years. J. H. Shoenberger, residence Lawrenceville, finished five years. A. Hoeveler, residence Lawrenceville, finished four years. St. Charles Hotel and Girard House, Pittsburgh, finished five years. Kittanning Court House and Bank, for Barr & Moser, architects, Pittsburgh.

Address T. F. WATSON,
se9 Postoffice box 1306, Pittsburgh

HAVING GREATER FACILITIES than any other DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT in the West, every style of

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
CAN BE
INSERTED AT LOWER PRICES
And of BETTER QUALITY than can be procured elsewhere.

A FULL SETT ON VULCANITE
with plain Teeth, for
FIVE DOLLARS.

A FULL SETT ON VOLCANITE
with Gum Teeth, for
TEN TO TWELVE DOLLARS.

which I will guarantee to be superior to any made in the city. Call and examine my specimens and you will be convinced.

☞ All work warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

☞ Old Gold Plates purchased at their full value.

Teeth extracted without pain by a safe and pleasant process.

Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.

QUINCY A. SCOTT,
oc7 Dentist, 278 Penn street.

NO. MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and rebolled). In store and for sale by
no18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

CALL at A. BATES', 21 Fifth street, of Sacques, Circulars, Scarlet and Blue Opera Hoods. se26

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.—In accordance with a Circular from the War Department, of the Provost Marshal General's office, Washington, D. C., a bounty and premium of three hundred and two dollars is offered to each recruit. And for those who have been in the U. S. service not less than nine months $402 $75 of which will be paid on being mustered into the service.

Those who wish to benefit by this chance, if do well by calling at No. 76 FIFTH street, third story.

L. B. RICHARD,
1st Lieutenant and Recruiting Officer.
no7:1m-e-o-d

EDWARD FOERSTER.....CHAS. F. SCHWARZ.

NEW STORE.
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
No. 164 Smithfield st., between Sixth and 7th,
Would most respectfully call the attention of the public in general to their extensive assortment of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, FANCY GOODS and TOYS. no10:1y-e-o-d

E. B. MATTHEWS,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BROOMS,
BROOM BRUSH AND BROOM FINDINGS, TIN PLATED WIRE, TWINE, &c.
Factory: No. 120 Third street,
(Rear St. Charles Hotel,)
PITTTBURGH, PA.
☞ Highest price paid for BROOM CORN.
oc26:3m-e-o-d

WILLIAM SCHUCHMAN'S
LITHOGRAPHY AND PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth st
(BREWER'S BLOCK,)
oc2:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS, manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instrument, Cutlery, &c. in this city.
OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth st.
Ladies attended by Mrs. Helmold. se24:1y

THE BUGLE-CALL.—A collection of nearly fifty of the freshest, spiciest and most rousing songs, trios, quartetts and choruses ever published. This book should be in every loyal home, in every Union League, and around every camp fire—for it will help the right, while it arouses, amuses and entertains. By Geo. F. Root.

Copies mailed on receipt of 35 cents.
oc27 CHAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

FOR SALE.—TWO BLAST FURNACE ENGINES, STEAM CYLINDERS, 18 inches diameter, by four feet stroke. Blowing tubs three feet eight inches diameter, by five feet stroke—all in good order, having been used but a short time. Made by Knapp & Wade, Pittsburgh. Apply immediately to
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,
no16:2w Johnstown, Pa.

☞ CUT THIS OUT. ☜

PHOTAGRAPH ALBUMS, MOROCCO ALBUMS, holding 20 pictures, at $1,50! $1,50! $1,50!
MOROCCO ALBUMS, holding 30 pictures, at $2,50! $2,50! $2,50!
MOROCCO ALBUMS, holding 40 pictures, at $3,50! $3,50! $3,50!
MOROCCO ALBUMS, holding 50 pictures, at $4,00! $4,00! $4,00!
MOROCCO ALBUMS, holding 60 pictures, at $4,50! $4,50! $4,50!
MOROCCO ALBUMS, holding 80 pictures, at $5,00! $5,00! $5,00!
MOROCCO ALBUMS, holding 1,110 pictures, at $5,50! $5,50! $5,50!
Less than wholesale prices!
Less than manufacturers' prices!
Less than auction prices!
Every ALBUM warranted and satisfaction to the purchaser guaranteed or money refunded.
Largest, greatest assortment, and lowest prices in the city, at PITTOCK'S,
Photograph Album and Picture Emporium, opposite the Postoffice, Fifth street. no18

ALL THE NEW FASHIONABLE styles of
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
CLOAKS,
Sacques, Circulars and Mantles,
manufactured from the latest Eastern patterns.
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
A full and complete assortment of all the novelties of the season.
SHAWLS,
Long and square, Broche, Wool, Cashmere and Thibet.
BLANKETS,
in all sizes.
DOMESTIC GOODS,
all kinds, at
ALEX. BATES',
21 Fifth street.
☞ Country merchants supplied. no18

NOVELTIES IN CLOAKS.—We manufacture to order all the new and fashionable styles of CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and MANTLES. Our patterns are received regularly, from the most fashionable Eastern houses. Duplicates of all the leading styles constantly on hand at
no18 ALEX. BATES, 21 Fifth street.

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; for sale by
no18 MILLER & RICKETSON

LOVERING'S SUGARS—CRUSHED, COARSE, &c.—100 bbls fine pulverized and refined Coffee Sugars, on hand and for sale by
no18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

BABBIT'S NEW YORK SOAP.—Genuine Womans' Friend Soap. 50 boxes of each, in store, and for sale by
no18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.—390 cases

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Legal Intelligence.

TRIAL OF BERNARD LAUTH FOR MURDER.—Before Judges Sterrett, Mellon, Stowe and Brown.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1868.

G. H. Bowd, surveyor, testified that he made the plan of the localities of the tragedy exhibited in court; he made it from measurements of the ground; he thought Law, in the position in which he testified yesterday he was to the parties, could not see them during the shooting.

Jacob Henigan testified that on the day of the quarrel he saw Bernard Lauth in front of Grierson's store, where he was laying stone; Lauth said, "I must go, there comes Kunzler; he wants to fight me;" advised him to go to the next tavern, but Lauth preferred to go into Grierson's store; Kunzler came up an instant afterwards, and asked me for Lauth; said I did not see him, when he remarked, "If I find that d——d Dutch s—n of a b—, I'll kill him;" in a few minutes afterwards he said, "I saw him going into that store there;" Kunzler went into the store, and in a few minutes returned and pulled off his coat; witness then proceeded to describe the scene with the meat fork, testified to yesterday; Kunzler, on coming out, repeatedly threatened to take the life of Lauth; witness asked him not to swear so; as there were so many children present; Kunzler then offered to knock him down, and only the stone hammer in his hand protected him from injury; saw Lauth leave, but didn't know where to.

John Brown testified that the witness Law had told him of the affair at the barber-shop, together with Kunzler's proceedings in Levaki's tavern; Law said it was dark; he heard the crack of the pistol and screamed, he was afraid; afterwards he said Kunzler passed over Carson street, towards witness's office; that some one remarked Kunzler was shot sure as h—; he did not say he saw the shooting; he heard the crack of the pistol and then he retreated.

Robert McCord testified that he was a soldier home on furlough; saw Kunzler and Lauth at Grierson's store; Lauth said, "there comes Kunzler, that he would go into the store and hide from him; Kunzler was pretty drunk; he came across the street to where we were sitting and wanted to know where the d—d son of a b—was; he wanted to know where the best man in town was; he turned to Brown and said, "you think yourself a h— roaring man," he made a couple of marks on a barrel, and said, "you can't come up to that;" Lauth went into the store, and Kunzler went in in a few minutes afterwards; he came out, took off his coat, necktie and hat, and went in again; as he was going in, he picked up a meat fork; shortly afterward, he come out bloody. [The meat fork was here shown.] Kunzler came out of the store first; Lauth came after, and wanted to wash Kunzler; Kunzler said, "I am a better man than you," and Lauth said, "I know you are; Kunzler caught hold of Benny, struck at him and butted at him with his head; each picked up a stone, talked some time, and Lauth went away.

N. Buchleitner corroborated the previous testimony relative to Kunzler's conduct at Grierson's store. On cross-examination, witness testified that Kunzler was mad; plenty of people there were afraid of Kunzler, and went across the street.

Henry A. Levake testified that Kunzler came into his tavern on the evening of the shooting, with a dog; he had a handkerchief around the dog's neck; he said this was the best dog and he was the best man, and that he could whip that Dutch s—of a b— or any of his friends; he took Mr. Yellick by the coat, and said "you are one, and I can whip you;" Yellick replied "I know that Kunzler," and he let go of him. Witness then detailed how he cleared the bar-room of those who were in it. Kunzler asked witness where Benny was, and he told him he didn't know; Kunzler said if he caught the Dutch s—of a b— he would kill him; witness got him out with the assistance of Mrs. Levake.

Cross Examined—Think Kunzler had two drinks of whisky; he could navigate; he had been drinking considerable, but walked around pretty well.

Jas. Young testified that between eight and nine o'clock of the evening of the shooting, he saw Kunzler at Grierson's store; he inquired of witness where Benny Lauth was; told him he didn't know, but thought he was in town; he said "if you knew, you wouldn't tell me;" witness said, "no, not to-night;" he inquired where Lauth boarded; said he wanted to kill the G—d—n son of a bitch; Kunzler was keeping bar for Werner, three quarters of a mile from Griersons; Lauth stopped at Low's.

R. Brocklinger testified to meeting Kunzler at Cress' storeon the day of the difficulty; he asked witness where Lauth boarded, and said he would kill him.

Mrs. Dashbach testified that she lived on Carson street, and that Lauth came to her house after dinner on the day of the difficulty at Grierson's; he was bandaged in the hand and foot; witness dressed his wrist for him; told him to keep out of the way of Kunzler; Lauth took her advice and went to town; Henry Levake was home woundedsix or seven weeks ago; Levake told witness that he told Benny before the shooting, that Kunzler was hunting for or looking for him, to kill him; Lauth slept at Charles Low's house, and took his meals with Mrs. Trinborn; Trinborn lives in the next house to Lippert's, on Brown street; Lauth had been sick for three months before this difficulty; he was then delicate looking at that time; witness and her sister advised him to go away.

John Bryant testified that he came to the city on the day of the difficulty; started from Grierson's store between two and three o'clock; Lauth got on the cars at Lippert's corner; he got out at a beer hall, and Lauth afterwards got out at Weaver's; got into the same car again; witness stood on the platform of the car, and saw Lauth coming out of the jeweler's; he had nothing in his hands; think he had his hands in his pockets; heard him say nothing; Lauth went back to Brownstown on the last car; witness was with him during the whole time, from coming to Pittsburgh until going back; witness was with him at the Symposium and at Sophy's; didn't remember seeing Levake at Sophy's; saw Burke and Kinborn there.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

John Bryan, testified—continued.—Levique, I think, said that Kunzler had a knife; I then walked on; I started to go home at eleven o'clock, in the last car; Mr. Lauth went with me in the car; I sat on the right hand side of the car going west, and Lauth on the left hand side; I got off at Grierson's store; while going through East Birmingham, some one came up to the side of the car and looked in the window; when I stepped out of the car on the platform, I heard a whistle; this was four or five squares this side of Levique's tavern; Lauth appeared to be very much intoxicated, and the conductor got him upon his feet, and told him he was near home; he started home, and so did I; Lauth started down Carson street, and I started up; I do not know where Lauth boarded; it was the last I saw of Lauth.

Cross Examined.—I have only spoken with my brother in regard to this occurrence since Court adjourned, except Mr. Swartzweider. I left East Birmingham alone on the day of the shooting; I got out at Loud's billiard saloon in East Birmingham; I did not get out again; Lauth got in the cars at Lippert's corner, and out at Weaver's jewelry store; Mr. Warner and Frank McCord were with Lauth when he got in; Lauth was standing at Lippert's corner waiting for the cars, and there is where I first saw him; it is over half a mile from Lippert's corner to Weaver's jewelry store; Lauth got out at Weaver's jewelry store; the car had stopped on the switch, from thirty to fifty feet from Weaver's; do not know Jacob Kalp; do not know whether there was any one around the door at Weaver's or not; Mr. Warner, Frank McCord, Lauth and myself came to town together, and got out of the cars at Diamond alle; went down to Sophy's took some beer and got something to eat; went from there to Kline's; got some more beer; do not know how often we drank; guess we drank half a dozen times during the evening; were at Kline's ten or fifteen minutes; can't tell how often we drank at Haley's; we went to the Signi saloon; were there long enough to take a glass of beer, and talk awhile; then crossed towards the theatre, Lauth then proposed that we should run away; by this time it was pretty light; this was between three and four o'clock; do not know where we went after that; it was after supper and after dark when I saw Levique; I was two or three feet ahead of Lauth when we saw Levique; it was then I heard Levique tell Lauth not to groover, that Kunzler was hunting for him; Lauth, my brother and Levique then went to Sophy's; Burke or Trimbour were there, but I cannot tell which; it is one or the other that told Lauth about Kunzler; I think that it was Frank Burke; my brother was going home, and I went to the car with him from Sophy's; left Lauth at Sophy's; he was playing bagatelle with some person that I did not know; when I came back Burke or Trimbour was there; I don't think I could repeat any of the conversation that passed between Lauth and the other parties in regard to Kunzler; I was with Lauth until we went home; we went from Sophy's to Kline's, and from there to the cars; I knew John Kunzler by sight; it was not him that looked in the car; the whistle was like whistling for some person; it must have been half past eleven or when we got out of the car; I saw Lauth have a pistol in the Sigel Saloon; when the man looked into the car it was from four to six squares below Lippart's corner, and the whistle was at the same place.

Samuel Bryan, testified.—I was in Pittsburgh early on the evening of the day in question between five and six o'clock; saw Lauth on Fifth street about Vierheller's saloon, my brother was with him; as the party was going down Fifth street between the Broadway Saloon and Theatre saw Levique; he told Lauth that he had better look out, that Kunzler was looking for him; there was something said about a knife, but I do not distinctly remember what it was; from the Theatre my brother, Levique, Lauth and myself, went to Sophy's; know Mark Burk, but do not remember of his being at Sophy's; think Trimbour was; did not hear any conversation about Kunzler then; I left the party there, and went with my brother to the cars; I went to Brownstown, and got out about nine o'clock at Grierson's corner; I went home, and after having been home a short time I went over to Griersons for something, and saw Kunzler opposite the store; this must have been ten o'clock; had no talk with Kunzler; do not know where Kunzler lived; he lived in Birmingham somewhere, and not in Brownstown.

Cross Examined—I have seen Kunzler at Kelly's once in a while, but do not know that he sometimes stopped there; Mr. Levique was the one who used word knife, and not Lauth; I do not know what it was that Levique was saying about the knife; each time I saw him was when I met Levique; I had drank once or twice, no more; I do not think I drank as often as my brother and Lauth; I was a friend of Lauth's, and when I left I told my brother to bring him home; when Levique came into the crowd we stopped; can't say exactly now close I was to Levique. The remainder of the cross-examination was corroborative of the above.

Frederick H. Ertzman, testified.—Saw Kunzler on the evening in question; it was about the time of lighting the gas in my bar-room; there were three or four came in as I was lighting the gas; Kunzler was with them; Kunzler told me to give them a drink in a hurry, that they were waiting for the cars, and that they were going to catch that s— of a b— Benny Lauth; all three of the men went out of the door with Kunzler.

Cross-Examined—I did not see Kunzler go on the cars; I do not know whether he went on the cars; my house is in East Birmingham; I don't know how far it is from my house to Lippert's corner; cannot tell the distance; I know the barber in our town; I know Jno. Strickler; it is Clawson, the barber in Brownstown, that I know; I never had any conversation with Jno. Strickler or the barber about this matter; do not know what day of the month it was, but it was the same day that Kunzler was killed.

Rebecca Ertzman, testified—saw Kunzler two or three times that afternoon; I did not speak to him; he swore around there for a long while, but I cannot remember what he said; he staid around there until about four o'clock and then I lost sight of him; I next saw him about eleven o'clock that night; I was coming down Carson street with a man by the name of Hardy; I do not know where Hardy is; Kunzler was lying on the pavement opposite Mrs. Dashbach's door, alongside of the curb stone; I think there is one house between Levique's and Mrs. Dashbach's; Mrs. Dashbach is Lauth's aunt; I said to Hardy "there lies a corpse, lets take him into some house, he will catch cold lying out here;" I set him up on the pavement, and give him a shake, Dennis Haffey then came up and told me it was Johnny Kunzler; Haffey is now in the army; when he told that I thought I heard Lauth halloo up street; I then let go of Kunzler and turned up street, and met Lauth coming down; I took hold of him by the arm, and walked past Kunzler until we had got as far around as the corner; we had got around the corner; Lauth got mad at me for hurrying him around in the way I did, and stopped and would not go any further until I told him what was the matter; he asked me why I was in such a hurry; I told him that Kunzler was around there; just as I told him that, Kunzler came around the corner and grabbed him by the neck, saying, "now I have got you; Lauth told him that if he did not let him go he would shoot him; Kunzler still had him by the neck; Lauth was up against the wall at this time; I went into Levique's then and told some of them to come out and help take them apart, that I was afried that Ben would hurt Kunzler; I stopped in at Levique's three or four minutes, and when I came out Kunzler still had Lauth by the neck; Kunzler caught Lauth with his right hand, and then changed and caught him by the throat with his left, holding him up against the side of the house; Kunzler was saying, "you s—of a Ben, that I am a better man than you," to which Lauth replied, "I know you are Johnny, let me go home." This was repeated several times; there was then a little scuffle, as though Ben was trying to get loose, and then the pistol went off; Ben was still had Ben by the neck; Kunsler then let go of Lauth, and stepped back about one step; Kunsler then went to take hold of him again, and the pistol went off twice more; I do not think that Lauth moved from his position; Kunsler then walked off across the street, and said he had no friends there; when he walked across the street, I thought he was hurt, and I went into Levique's and told some of them to get a light, and go and see; some one brought a light over, and some one was just going by with a light, and I called to him, and told him to stop; he asked me what was the matter, and I told him there was a man shot. I asked Kunsler if he was hurt bad, and he said he ain't dead yet. He was then lying against the fence, on the lower side of Carson street, next to Brown's lot. Some five or six men gathered around, but I do not know who they were; Lauth then came across the street; some one to take him into some house and not leave him to die there; Lauth asked three or four of them to go for a doctor; he could not get any one to go, and I told him I would go with him; we ran nearly the whole road to Birmingham, and wakened up Dr. Woods; Lauth told him what was the matter, and told him to hurry up; Lauth was not satisfied with himself then, and wanted to give himself up; I told him he had better wait, and see if Kunzler was badly hurt; he would not wait, but went up to the Squire's office and wakened up Squire Lipp; Lauth told him what was the matter, and he said he could not do anything unless he had a constable; Lauth and I then started out to hunt a constable; we found one in a beer hall; his name was Kallpach; we told him we wanted him over to the Squire's office; Lauth told Kallpach that he was his (Ks) prisoner, and went into the Squire's office then, and Lauth told him what he had done, and all about it; the Squire told him he might either bring him over to jail, or take him to his own house, if he was not afraid to keep him all night; we then went out of the Squire's office, and had not gone more than twenty steps when we met the doctor; Lauth stopped him, and asked him if Kunzler was hurt bad; the doctor said, "no, it is nothing but a flesh wound;" the constable laughed and told Ben that he knew that he could not kill him; the constable then told Lauth that he might go home, and we parted at Lippert's corner and Lauth went home.

Cross Examined—I have told you all that was done; I think I took a drink by myself; Lauth did not invite me; I was a witness on the coroner's jury; I cannot tell whether I stated to the coroner's jury that I had drank with Lauth; it was about eleven o'clock when I saw Kunzler; he was lying on the pavement, but I do not know whether he was drunk or asleep; I cannot say that he was drunk; he gave symptoms of a drunk man; I sat him up and left him sitting there, when I went into Levique's; when Lauth and I came down street together, Kunzler was sitting up; when we passed there was no recognition between them; Kunzler might have recognized Lauth, otherwise I cannot see how he would have known that Lauth was around there; I said nothing to Lauth about it; Lauth gave a little whoop in coming up, and I thought it was his voice, and walked towards him; the first I saw of Kunzler after I left him he came around the corner and seized Lauth by the neck and said, "now I have got you;" I think Hafey was with him; I do not think it was over five minutes from the time I left Kunzler before he seized Lauth by the neck; in the meantime I was trying to take Lauth home; he wanted to know what was the mattor, and what I was in such a hurry for; it was not over half a minute after I told him what was the matter before Kunzler caught him by the neck; I do not know that I told the Coroner's jury that Kunzler caught Lauth by the collar; I think I told the Coroner's jury just what I have told here; I do not think that I could have told about the affair any better three years ago than I can now; Kunzler caught Lauth first by the coat collar with his right hand, and then took hold of his throat with his left hand; when Kunzler first took hold of Lauth, he was standing pretty close to the end of the house; as soon as Kunzler said "I've got you now," Ben said "Let me go, Johnny, or I'll shoot you." When I went into Livique's for help, there were five or six men in there, and I spoke to all of them. The reason I thought Lauth would hurt Kunzler, was because that when Kunzler took hold of him, he said he would shoot him. When I left Lavique's, I came out by myself, some persons having gone out before me; these persons were on the corner when I got there; I passed through them, and had got right along side of Lauth when the pistol went off; I said to the Coroner's jury that it was so dark that I could not see, but thought I heard a scuffle; I was very close to the parties when I saw Kunzler have his hand at Lauth's throat; Lauth was somewhere between the second window and the corner; the last two shots went off so close together that Kunzler had no time to retreat; he walked across Carson street to Brown's fence after he was shot; I think it is about fifteen steps from Lippert's to Livaque's; Knnzler and Lauth might have changed positions while I was gone, but they were in the same position when I came back; when Kunzler was lying at the feuce, a man came up with a lantern, (Mr. Mercer, identified,) and while he was there I think that three or four persons came across the street with a candle; I do not know what became of the lantern; I was a resident of Brownstown at the time, and was familiar with the streets and places where this transpired; I do not know how many drinks I had taken that night, some three or four any how; I do not know what I had drank; I might have taken a drink that afternoon, but not with Lauth; I was acquainted with Lauth and Kunzler.

A Recreant Pittsburgher.

We find the following in the New Orleans *Era* of the 23d ult:

On the arrival of the Jennie Rogers at Natchez, Capt. Rogers, of that steamer, saw a man by the name of Chas. Gearing, standing on the levee, whom he knew before the war as a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa. Capt. Rogers called him on board his steamer, whereupon the following conversation ensued:

Captain—Charley, where do you live, and how came you here?

Gearing—I live in Texas, and came here a day or two ago on horseback. Texas is a splendid country—the best in the world.

Captain—Are the people of that country rebels, or do they support the Union?

Gearing—What do you mean, sir, by rebels? The people of Texas are gentlemen. They are fighting for their rights, and will maintain them, too.

Captain—Oh, yes; no doubt. But has the Union army got in Texas yet? It is now in every State in the Union, you know, that I have heard about.

Gearing—There is not a cursed Yankee in Texas, nor will there be one. We will keep them out.

Captain—You don't talk like a Pennsylvanian. Where are you going to?

Gearing—I am going to Texas. I have got a pass, and will cross the river in ten minutes. The Feds. here are clever fellows, and will let me come here and go away whenever I wish. I bought a pair of boots here to-day. I needed them very much. My business it suits me to keep to myself. I have a good horse, and as the jerry-boat is coming, good-bye.

All who listened to the above conversation were disgusted. Captain Rogers and Jas. Gearing, wonderful if General Ransom pursued the same course with other rebels as he had with Gearing.

A Fearful Tragedy.—The most dreadful tragedy we have read, for many months, is that perpetrated by Isaac Wiler, a wealthy farmer of Clinton township, Wayne county, O., on the 20th ult. He attacked his wife in the night while she was asleep, shot her through the breast with a gun, and mangled her fearfully with a large butcher knife. Supposing the wife to be dead, he pursued his son to kill him, after which he told his little daughter, he would dispatch her. The son escaped by jumping out of a second story window—alarmed the neighbors and brought them to the rescue, in time to save his sister's life. The man was arrested. He was supposed to be laboring under a temporary fit of insanity when he committed the deed. The wife who was dreadfully mangled, at last accounts, was conscious, and hopes were entertained of her ultimate recovery.

Sudden Death.—Tuesday evening, Coroner M'Clung held on inquest on the body of Thos. Kush, aged eighty years, who died suddenly at the Emmett Hotel, Federal street, Allegheny. The deceased had no friends here, and had been employed about the hotel for a year past, doing little chores. He had been ill since Friday last, but he was able to go about all the time. At half past twelve o'clock on Tuesday afternoon he grew suddenly ill and expired in a few minutes. Verdict, "death from natural causes." The deceased has relations residing in Philadelphia.

Mass Meeting.—The people of Beaver county will hold a mass meeting in Beaver, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of adopting measures to fill up the quota of the county under the last call of the President. What do the loyal citizens of Allegheny county intend to do in this matter?

Accidental Death.—William Hamilton, of Conemaugh Borough, was killed near Penn Station, on Saturday night last, by falling over a culvert, a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet, in the effort to get out of the way of an approaching train of cars. He leaves a family.

A beautiful assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's FURS can be seen at FLEMING'S, 139 Wood street, comprising full setts of all the most fashionable Furs. Also, Misses' and Children's silk and felt Hats, in great variety, with a full and complete stock of the latest and most desirable styles of Hats and Caps for men and boys. Those about purchasing should go to FLEMING'S, 139 Wood street.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

For additional commercial news see fourth page.

Money at New York yesterday continued firm and unchanged. Sterling firmer and quiet at 164½@165¾. Gold more active and decidedly firmer, opening at 49, advancing to 51⅜, closing firm at 51@51¼ per cent. prem. The steamer China for Liverpool to-day carried out $186,199. Good stocks quiet and steady. Stocks buoyant.

New York Stock Market.

U S 6's 81,cp	110	Reading	124⅝
U S 7-30s	106¼	M C	124⅜
Chi & R I	106⅞	M S	83½
M & P	61½	III Central scrip	121⅝
P Ft W & C	84	C & N W	69¼
C & T	117	A & T H	61½
G & C	112¼	Erie pref	102½
Cleve & Pitts	107¼	N Y Central	134½
Hudson	120½	Quicksilver Com.	63½
Harlem	95½		

The National Bank Currency will probably be ready for delivery from the Currency Bureau of the Treasury Department early in December. The Comptroller, Mr. McCulloch, writes as follows to the President of the First National Bank of New York:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1863.

I have been a good deal troubled about the delays that have occurred in the preparation of the National currency, but I am now quite hopeful that those delays are about over, and that we shall be ready to commence the delivery of notes to the banks by the 1st proximo.

The Detroit *Free Press* states that in the Supreme Court in that city an information was presented against a bank in Monroe which has recently commenced issuing bills with the old charter, and under the name of the Lake Erie and River Rasin Railway Company. A few of its bills have obtained circulation. They are very neatly engraved, the backs printed in green, to resemble as nearly as possible our National currency. The signature of J. Q. Adams appears as President, and that of C. Luce, as Secretary.

In relation to American securities Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite remarks:

Since our last we have had rather more activity in the market in London for American securities. The high rate of Exchange has induced some shipments from New York which have found buyers here at reduced values. Illinois shares declined to 20 discount and Erie to 45, but close firm at an improvement of $1 to $2 on these prices. United States Government securities continue in demand for Holland, where there also exists a good demand for Atlantic and Great Western bonds (Ohio section); the New York and Pennsylvania sections are more inquired for at an advance on last week's quotations of 1 p cent.

There is a prevailing disposition among small dealers, indeed, among business men generally, to repudiate all the small postal currency that have pieces torn off of them, or have been torn and mended. They imagine that such notes will not be redeemed by the Secretary. They are in error. A treasury order issued some time since, *did* substantially announce thar such notes would be rejected, but a more recent treasury announcement has been made, and to the effect that all such notes *will* be redeemed, providing one-fifth of a note be not missing, and that it be apparent that a mended note has been repaired with the piece torn from itself, and is not made up of pieces from two or more different notes. There is no excuse, there, for refusing to accept notes that are slightly ragged or have been honestly repaired. They are as valuable as notes perfectly new, and will as readily find, when the time comes, a just redemption. Respectable people expect to see the brokers advertise their willingness to purchase these tattered notes at a discount, because they know they will be able to obtain new ones for them from the treasury, but why should the poor, who would be the ultimate victims in such a case, submit to such an exaction.

The counterfeit 5s on the Western Reserve Bank, noticed in yesterday's paper, is an imitation of a plate used by all the independent banks of that State, and the public may be on the look-out for its appearance in the title of other banks. It is said that the bills are printed from the same plate as the counterfeit notes of the Bank of Granger, Ohio, which were so extensively circulated a short time ago. In the centre of the bill is a large figure "5," with the picture of a female seated in the bottom of a figure, and between the signatures. The portrait of Henry Clay is given in the upper left centre.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OIL CITY.—The First National Bank of Oil City, with a capital of $100,000, with a privilege to increase to $1,000,000, was organized at a meeting of the stockholders, held at C. V. Culver & Co's. Banking House, on Thursday last. The following named gentlemen were chosen for officers and directors: President, Wm. A. Shreve; Cashier, John W. Coleman; Directors—J. J. Vandegreve, Wm. A. Shreve, Conrad Reiter, William Brough, William Hasson, Dr. M. L. Bagg, George Cornwall, Wm. C. Tillson and Wm. L. Lay. The full amount of stock was taken, and the bank will commence operations about the first of December next.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1868.

We have no particular feature to notice in regard to trade generally; the demand being principally for small lots to meet the wants of the local trade. The receipts of produce were limited, but will no doubt increase before the close of the week, as our rivers are in fine navigable condition. The weather was unusually pleasant for the season. Our boatmen will have a busy time for some days, as a large amount of coal has departed for the lower ports. The amount of freight being shipped to the lower cities was large. The boats now in port have engagements for all they take out. We noticed a number of floating boats passing the city—we hope they may reach their destination in safety. Among the sales made we notice as follows:

CHESTNUTS—There is a moderate amount coming in. We note small sales from store at $1 50 ₱ bush.

BUTTER—The market was firm, with a good demand for fresh roll. We note sales of 1,200 lbs fresh at 25@28c. Inferior lots sold at various prices; keg ranged from 16@18c ₱ lb.

APPLES—Our market contains an ample supply, with a fair amount of receipts. We note sales as follows: 150 bbls assorted at $2 25; 100 bbls, a fine article, $2 50; 125 bbls russets at $2 75, the latter being the outside figure.

FLOUR—The demand is improving. The sales were more liberal, and prices ruled about 10 cts. per barrel higher. We may soon expect receipts by the river; what effect this will have on the market remains to be seen. Among the sales were:

Extra—110 bbls. at $5 70@5 80 ₱ bbl.

Extra Family—300 bbls. at $6 70@6 90 ₱ bbl, 225 bbls at $7 40, the latter being an outside figure. These sales were all made from store. A lot of 200 bbls. were disposed of, the terms were withheld. Sales from wagon were made at a variety of prices.

R. W. Flour—is going off very slow; buyers are somewhat shy at $4 00 per cwt. The figures are certainly steep.

GRAIN—The market was very firm, with a good demand for the various descriptions.

Wheat—The principal business doing was from wagon. Sales of 250 bushels red at $1 32 ₱ bush. White, sales in a small way at $1 38@$1 40 per bushel.

Barley—was inquired for, at: Spring, $1 35@$1 38; Fall, $1 50@$1 52.

Corn—Was very active at $1 12 at the depot, and the usual advance from store.

Oats—Were not so firm; sales of 1,200 bushels at 58c on the track.

EGGS—The hens seem to be on a strike, as the amount coming in is barely worth notice; they would command 22c readily.

HAY—Scarce; sales of 14 loads at the Scales at $35@38 per ton.

GROCERIES.—We continue to notice a firm market for the various articles that come under this head. In fact, throughout the cities east and west the same feeling seems to prevail. We have also exists a good demand for Atlantic and Great Western bonds (Ohio section); the New York and Pennsylvania sections are more inquired for at an advance on last week's quotations of 1 p cent.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

There is a good demand for the finer grades of Leaf, and the market is firm at full prices. Inferior qualities are dull, and difficult to sell. Manufactured is in fair demand at our quotations. We quote:

OHIO SEED-LEAF.

Good Fillers	10c@12c
Medium Wrappers	14c@17c
Fine to choice	18c@21c

KENTUCKY LEAF.

Lugs	9c@12c
Medium Leaf	14c@18c
Fine Leaf	20c@25c
Selections	28c@35c

VIRGINIA LEAF.

Lugs	13c@14c
Medium Leaf	14c@16c
Fine and bright	23c@25c
Bright selections	27c@40c

MANUFACTURED.

5s, 8s and 10s, dark	45c@55c
do. do. bright	60c@70c
Bright Pounds, medium	65c@75c
do. do. fine	75c@85c
do. do. extra	85c@1 00
Kentucky Six Twist	30c@35c

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.

THE river last evening at twilight was scant eight feet of water, and falling. The weather during the day was pleasant. We hope soon to be able to announce another rise to enable the balance of our coal boats to get out.

THE new Zanesville packet, JULIA, will leave for Zanesville on Saturday next. She will be commanded by Capt. Wm. Coulson, an experienced and attentive officer. Our old friend, Capt. J. C. McVay, will do the honors in the office with credit to himself and profit to the owners.

THE favorite passenger steamer, NEVADA, Captain D. C. Brickell, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations, and Capt. Brickell is noted for his attention to passengers. Persons who have traveled on the Captain's boats report what we have said of him. From a personal knowledge of him we believe they were correct.

THE fine passenger steamer Starlight, Capt. Harton, leaves this day for Nashville. This will be a fine opportunity to persons going that way, as this packet is noted for good fare and attention to passengers. Our attentive friend Armstrong will be found in the office.

THE new and magnificent steamer Leonidas, Capt. Anawalt, is announced for Louisville and St. Louis. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of both competent and clever officers. Capt. Anawalt has no superiors in his department. This boat was built under the superintendence of Capt. John Rhodes. We could pay the Captain no higher compliment, when we say the Leonidas is the best boat he ever built.

WE condense the following from Wednesday's Cincinnati *Commercial*:

CINCINNATI.

The steamers Goody, Friends, St. Patrick and Cricket No. 3, were advertised to leave Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday.

The river is swelling slowly, with five feet hence to Louisville, and three feet and a half in the canal. The last arrivals report three feet on the shoalest bars along the Lower Ohio. The Tennessee and Cumberland were falling at last accounts, with three feet on Harpeth Shoals and five feet in the Tennessee.

The Emma Boyd and Gem came in from Wheeling—the latter with 2,800 kegs of nails. The Ingomar and Market Boy also arrived from the Kanawha. There was only 3½ feet in the Kanawha when they came out, but a rise may be anticipated in this stream as well as the Cumberland.

The W. C. Mann departed for Memphis last night with a fair freight and passenger trip.

The Monsoon left in the service of the Government. Destination unknown.

One-third of the steamer J. W. Cheesman, (the property of the late Capt. Ketchum), was sold at Administrator's sale yesterday, at the rate of $26,250 for the entire boat. Capt. Jas. S. Wise was the purchaser. One-third of the barge "Andy Burns," belonging to the same estate, was sold at the same time, to the same party, for $385 33⅓.

The Allegheny Belle, No. 4, brought from Pomeroy 21,000 bushels of coal, which was sold to Shinkle for 35 cents per bushel.

The Hartford came in from above yesterday, with a tow of coal.

The Ben. Gaylord and Emma Boyd have been taken for Government service.

Captain Shunk and Clerk McKinnie, of the ill-fated Sunny Side, arrived here to-day. They both barely escaped with their lives, being among the last to leave the burning wreck. They were compelled to swim ashore. The Sunny Side had 1,130 bales of cotton. Twenty-five lives are known to have been lost.

LOUISVILLE.

The river is stationary, with three feet eight inches in the canal. Weather wet and cloudy, with a light drizzling rain all day.

The new steamer Fawn was sold yesterday to the Government for the sum of $30,500. Also the steamer Emma Brown, for the sum of $22,000. We learned that negotiations were made yesterday for the sale of the Star Grey Eagle.

The steamer Lady Franklin, from Memphis, arrived at Cincinnati with 827 bales of cotton.

SAINT LOUIS.

SINKING OF THE IOWA.—The steamer Iowa struck a stump at Bush Island Bend, on the 14th inst. She was immediately run on the bar, where she settled down perfectly straight, with her lower guards just clear. The Perry came alongside and took of five hundred sacks of corn. A turpentine was then got over the hole, and she was pumped out with a syphon pump. The Iowa will be repaired, and will leave on Wednesday evening for Columbus and way points.

$302! BOUNTY! $302!

AVOID THE DRAFT

BY ENLISTING AT ONCE AT THE AUTHORIZED

U. S. Recruiting Agency!

98 FOURTH STREET.

The Bounty is over FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for those who have been in the service, and THREE HUNDRED for new recruits, amounting with the pay, in case of two year's service to

$25 OR $30 A MONTH!

with rations, clothing, medical attendance, &c.

THE RECRUIT

CAN CHOOSE HIS REGIMENT.

JAS. C. SPROUL,
CHAS. W. LEWIS,
Authorized Recruiting Agents.

CAUTION.

I am instructed by the Provost Marshal General to warn those desirous of enlisting, against

BOGUS RECRUITING OFFICES,

unauthorized by the War Department. No persons are authorized by the Provost Marshal General to recruit in this district but JAMES C. SPROUL and CHARLES W. LEWIS, at 98 Fourth street, Pittsburg. There are, however, officers of the army stationed here, who have authority from the War Department to enlist men. Volunteers should be certain that parties attempting to enlist them are duly authorized.

J. HERON FOSTER,
Capt. and Provost Marshal, 2d Dist. Pa.
no12-eod-d4wjf

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1868.

The market continues dull; buyers do not seem willing to take hold at the present rates—that is, there is no freedom in their actions. Sales of crude were reported, yesterday, as low as 14c. This is the lowest figure that Oil has been sold at for a long time, and the maxim is, that when prices reach the bottom they will soon take a turn upward; that event is about being consummated. The exports and imports were liberal, as follows:—Exports: To New York: Benzole, 56 bbls; Tar, 100 do. To Philadelphia: Refined, 73 bbls; Crude, 203 do; Lubricating, 40 do; Paint, 10 do; Benzole, 50 do. To Baltimore: Refined, 50 bbls; Crude, 1188. Total, 1770 bbls. Imports: Per A. V. RR., 2,923; per Allegheny River, 510 bbls.

Crude—Sales were made to-day at a decline in figures. One lot of 1120 bbls was disposed of at 14c, the barrels to be returned. Other sales were made at 14½. Sales of lots, including packages, at 19c.

Refined was neglected. A lot of 250 bbls was disposed of; the terms were not made public. Other kinds unchanged.

[By Telegraph.]

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.

FLOUR firm; sales of 1,000 bbls extra family at $7@7 25.

WHEAT—Market firm; sales of 1,000 bush red at $1 58@1 30.

CORN—The market is firm; we note sales of 1,000 bush yellow at $1 13@1 14; white $1 12.

COFFEE—Prices are firm and advancing.

SUGAR firm.

MESS PORK—Market firm; sales of old at $16 25@16 75; new, $17 50.

LARD firm.

WHISKY—Higher and unsettled, 68@70c.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

COTTON less active and lower; 38c for middling uplands.

FLOUR 5c@10c better; scarcely so active; $6 25@6 35 for extra State, to 7 40@7 45 for extra R H O; 7 50@9 25 for trade brands; market closing quiet and scarcely so firm.

WHISKEY quiet; prices are without change—68@69c.

WHEAT 2 to 3c higher; Chicago spring, $1 50; old do. 1 38@1 41; Mil. club, 1 45@1 46; Amber Mil. 1 45@1 55; Winter red western 1 40.

CORN—Fair demand, chiefly speculative.—Mixed western from store at 1 10@1 11.

OATS active; 1c higher—86@87c.

PORK scarcely so firm; fair demand at $16 50; old mess $18@18 75; new do. cut meat scarce and firmer. Bacon sides unchanged. Dressed hogs firmer at 7¾@8.

LARD firmer; moderate inquiry, at 11¼@12½; also 3500 bbls, January and February, at 12¾, and 600 bbls very choice, for January, at 13c.

[By Telegraph.]

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.

FLOUR steady; sales of Howard street superfine at $6 75.

WHEAT—Market active, and prices advancing; sales of 7,000 bush Kentucky white at $2 03@2 05; 5,000 bush red at $1 60@1 68.

CORN quiet.

WHISKY firm; sales of Ohio at 68@68½c.

Cincinnati Market.—Nov. 18.

Wheat met with a rather better market today than at any time during the week. The demand, however, has been much stronger for the better grades, and under it the price of Kentucky white may be quoted up fully 5c ₱ bush, and full 2@3c ₱ bush, making the market now $1 16@1 18 for prime and choice red; $1 32 for prime Hill, and $1 45@1 50 for prime and choice Kentucky.

The receipts of Corn have been constantly below the wants of the market, and yesterday achieved an advance of fully 8c per bushel on the last week's quotations, making the figures now current and firm, 90c for new ear, $1@1 01 for old ear, and $1 05 for old shelled. New, in particularly good condition, would probably bring two or three cents more than the figures named.

Oats are 4c higher than quoted a week ago, making 77@78c represent a firm market now.

Rye has been in good request under the influences affecting Corn, and is now 5c higher than it was a week ago, making it now $1 25.

Barley has not been changed in prices, though it has found very firm support

The Daily Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

SAINT LOUIS TOBACCO MARKET.—The receipts continue small, and the receipts at the warehouse now consist chiefly of re-views. The stock is mostly composed of lugs, and lower grades of leaf. The mar-ket is nearly bare of the finer qualities of leaf. The market for all grades that were offered has been quite active, and prices have ruled high. The market closed on Saturday firm, with upward tendency. Prices during the week have ranged as fol-lows: For new primings $5 30@6 30; do stems at $2 75, do factory lugs at $6 45@ $7 25; do planter's lugs at $7 30@$10 50; do common shipping leaf at $10 60@$14 60; do medium do do at $14 75@$16; do good and fine do do at $7@$18; do medium manufac-turing leaf at $18 10@$27 75; do good and fine do at $30 25@$46 75.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillip's Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 2,700. Extra Cattle are in demand and scarce, at rather better prices, but other kinds are dull: first qual-ity Western and Pennsylvania steers are selling at 10@10¼c, second do at 8@9¼c, and common at from 7@7¼c ₱ lb, as to quality. About 400 head sold to the pack-ers within the above range of prices. The market closed rather dull, and several poor lots were disposed of at 3½@4c, gross. The Cattle on sale to-day are from the follow-ing States: 1,500 head from Pennsylvania, 660 from Ohio, 300 from Illinois, and 100 from Maryland.

Cows and Calves—The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 160 head this week. The mar-ket is firm, but prices are about the same as last quoted. Springers selling at from $20@32, and Cow and Calf at from $25 up to $45 ₱ head, according to quality. Old, poor Cows are selling at $15@17 ₱ head. Calves—About 40 head sold at prices rang-ing from 4@5¼c ₱ lb, as to weight and con-dition.

The Sheep Market—The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 7,500 head; the market is dull, and prices have declined; fat Sheep are selling at prices ranging at from 4½@5c ₱ lb., gross; stock sheep are selling at $2,50@3 per head, and Lambs at $2,75@3,75, as to quality.

The Hog Market—The arrival and sale of Hogs at the Union Avenue and Rising Sun drove yards reach about 4,100 head, selling at prices ranging from $7@8,50 the 100 lbs net; 2,700 head sold at Henry Glass' Union drove yard at from $7@8 the 100 lbs.; 960 head sold at the Avenue drove yard at from $7.50@8,80 the 100 lbs net; 330 head sold at Phillips & Muth's Rising Sun drove yard at from $7@8,50 the 100 lbs net, accord-ing to quality.

Baltimore Market.

Coffee.—Market quiet. Sales reported of 400 bags good Rio at 32½c ₱ lb, No stock of other descriptions.

Flour and Meal.—Superfine Flour was in fair demand and firm, but nothing was done in Extra. Sales on Change embraced 500 bbls Howard street Superfine at $6 62½ @ 6 75 ₱ bbl, the latter figure for choice. Prices closed nominally unchanged, viz: Ohio Superfine at $6 50@6 62½, Howard street do at $6 62½@6 65, standard City Mills do $6 75; Ohio Extra at $7 50, Howard street do at $7 62½, and shipping brands City Mills do at $8 50@8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour brought $7 25 ₱ bbl, and closed firm. Corn Meal as scarce and nominal at $5 50@5 75 per bbl.

Grain—Some 43,000 bushels of Grain were received on the Corn Exchange, viz: 26,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 do. Corn, 12,000 do. Oats, and 300 do. Rye. Only a moder-ate business was done in Wheat, and the market closed heavy. Sales of Southern white ranged from $1 60@2 08, some 3,000 bushels good to choice quality bringing $1 95@2 08. Red sold at $1 40@1 63 per bushel, a small lot of prime commanding the latter figure. Choice scarce and held above the views of buyers. New white Corn was in fair demand at 90@$1 00, as to quality; old was in light supply, and brought $1 03@1 05 per bushel. No yellow Corn at market. Oats rated lower, Mary-land selling at 90@75 cents measure. Rye unchanged; Maryland $1 33@1 40 per bush.

Molasses and Sugars.—Scarcely anything was done, but prices were nominally un-changed.

Provisions—Bacon is in a fair jobbing de-mand and firm, but sales of other descrip-tions are slow. Mess Pork is scarce and prices nominal. Bacon Shoulders we quote at 7c, Sides, at 7½@7¾c, plain Hams at 10½c, and sugar cured and fancy do at 12½@13c ₱ &c. Bulk Shoulders at 6½@6¾c, Sides at 7@7¼c ₱ lb. Western Lard in bbls and tcs at 11¾@11½c, City at 11c, Country at 10½c, and Baltimore refined at 14c ₱ lb.

Whisky—Sales of 50 bbls Country, sec-ond hand pkgs at 63c; 300 bbls Ohio and City at 65c, and 50 bbls Ohio at 66c per gal-lon. Market strong at the close.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum—is very quiet, but there is no great anxiety to realize, and the market closes firm at 27@27½c for crude; 41@41½c for Refined White in bond, and 51@52c for do free. Yellow Refined, free can be bought, however, at 41½@49c., and do bonded at 40c. Considerable sales of Prime Re-fined, in bond, could be effected at 35c, and of Crude at 25c., but holders are not yet dis-posed to make such a concession. A cor-respondent asks us to explain the follow-ing anomaly in the Petroleum business:—How is it that the stock of Petroleum in this city is 150,000 bbls at date, against an equal amount at the commencement of the year, when the shipments from the United States this year have been in round num-bers, 24,000,000 galls, against, in 1862, 9,000,-000 galls., when it is notorious that the pro-duction of the wells this year has been at least 20 per cent. less than in 1862? An-swer—The speculation which affected so many people last year with "Oil on the brain," spread through the entire consum-ing community to such an extent, that stock enough was then withdrawn to sup-ply them ever since, leaving the entire cur-rent product of the wells from that time open for the exporter. The result has been that now the European markets are flooded in like manner, and we would here caution our correspondent, who is evidently look-ing around for a "speculation," to think twice before he embarks in Petroleum at 40c., because it is cheap. We would refer him first to glance at our record of sales in this article as reported two years since, when refined was selling at 20@22c., and Crude at 10@12c., including barrels. Per-haps, in these facts, he may find the solu-tion of the difficulty. Of course, with Crude Oil at $3 per barrel at the wells, 40c is not a high price for the refined, but we have a distinct remembrance of the fact that the leading refiner in the United States, famil-iarly known as the "Oil King," contracted for Crude Oil, two years ago, at 15c per bar-rel, and the well owner thought he was lucky in making so good a sale.

New York Cattle Market.

[Tribune Report.]

BULL'S HEAD, Monday, Nov. 16.—The Beef Cattle market opened this morning at Allerton's with 4,500 head on sale—enough, one would suppose, to depress the market, when it is considered that a thousand head were sold on Saturday at Bergen, and 500 or 600 during the week at other places, so as to make up the usual number of 6,000 a week—a very liberal supply certainly for city butchers. First class cattle were not as plenty as last week, and the early morn-ing sales were on better terms for drovers, though nominally at the same rates per pound, that is 10¾@11c ₱ lb for the net weight of Beef, sellers sinking offal. The demand for this class was very sharp, the army buyers, Messrs. Starr & Reed, taking about 300 head, including some of the best lots they could find, and some heavy fat oxen, a little coarse, at lower rates per pound, that is, 9½@10c.

It is a pleasure to make honorable men-tion every week, that the best bullocks in the market for shipping purposes are taken for our soldiers stationed along the Atlan-tic coast north of Florida. It would be difficult to find 300 cattle ever furnished by an army contractor of so much value to Government as this lot taken by Govern-ment agents this week, at market price, and fully sustaining the advantage of the no contract system. It is true that these purchases affect prices to city butchers and consumers, but the beef producers and soldiers are benefitted. The medium class of cattle sold to-day at 8a9½c ₱ lb, and just about as last week, but the inferior sort at 6½a8c ₱ lb, do not sell as well as they did a week ago, and will not be sold out as close.

The trade during the afternoon has been slow, and a good many lots have been taken at buyers' own rates, and withal a good many will be left over for the closing day, beside when some other lots are expected, which will make a pretty hard close of the market. The Sheep market does not open as well to-day as it did last Monday, the wholesale meat market having been very low for several days, and the weather warm, and to-day both warm and wet. The very best fat Sheep sold this morning at prices estimated at 6 cents a pound live weight. There is nothing favorable to say to ship-pers of hogs about the market. We will give the facts to-morrow.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
No. 114 FIFTH street, Pittsburgh. [se8:1y
JAMES IRWIN,
Manufacturer of
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8
E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND GRANT.
se9
ANDREW HUMBERT,
ALDERMAN
AND
POLICE MAGISTRATE,
No. 77 THIRD street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Indentures, Liens, and Articles of Agreement, accurately executed. se7
WM. PICKERSGILL & CO.,
LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
No. 48 WOOD Street, between Third and Fourth, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7
T. T. MYLER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE
NOTIONS.
NO. 62 WOOD ST., CORNER OF FOURTH. se7 Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN P. ROBITZER,
ARTIST,
No. 54 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH. The best and cheapest PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL PAINTINGS executed to order. se22:3m
SCHAUB & M'DONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
ANDERSON street, near Hand street Bridge, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Vene-tian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. [se3:1y
CHRIST. LAPPE.
KEYSTONE TANNERY,
Corner of Chestnut and O'Hara streets,
se28:6m ALLEGHENY CITY.
PATTERSON'S BAZAAR
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.
W. S. JACKSON,
117 Fourth St., Near Smithfield,
se8 PITTSBURGH, PA.
BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.
J. REICHENBACH,
MANUFACTURER OF
ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS.
The lightest leg known weighs 4½ pounds,—mine is reduced to 2½ pounds.
I have always on hand a stock of
TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS
and all articles in my line.
Those in need of such articles should not for-get to call at
No. 58 Fourth street,
se21:1y PITTSBURGH.
A. G. NEUBERT,
MANUFACTURER OF
ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS.
Also, all kinds of
Trusses, Supporters & Shoulder Braces
Machines for Deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired.
☞ Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT.
169 Smithfield street.
se18:1y PITTSBURGH.

PIANOS.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
STEINWAY & SON'S PIANOS,
CARHART & NEEDHAM'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
Music and Musical Merchandise of Every Description.
No. 53 FIFTH Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7
PIANOS.—The subscriber has just re-turned from Boston and New York, and he has the pleasure to announce that he has selected from the factories of Chickering & Sons, Jardine & Son, Hazelton Bros., W. P. Emer-son, and others, a splendid assortment of
PIANOS,
embracing all styles of finish, from plain to ex-tra carved. These instruments will arrive dur-ing this and the coming week, and the atten-tion of purchasers is respectfully solicited to them. Priced to suit all.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
no11 81 Wood street.
DECKER'S PIANOS.—In speaking of Carl Anshutz's Concerts, in New York, the editor of the Musical Review and World makes the following remarks:
"The instruments used on this occasion were of a comparatively new firm, of the name of DECKER & BROTHERS, and gave very grati-fying evidence of excellent workmanship, and powerful and brilliant tone. Decker's Pianos are undoubtedly the best manufactured now in this country."
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh,
J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,
oc31 No. 51 Fifth street.
N. SIEDLE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN SOEBBLER & SMITH'S
Pianos, Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.,
No. 183 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Pianos tuned, and Musical Instruments repaired. no4:2m

DRY GOODS.

J. A. WILSON....J. W. CARR....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood street,
Third house above Diamond alley,
se25 PITTSBURGH.
NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
JUST OPENING, OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK. Having completed our improvements, we would call the attention of our customers and the public, to our stock at the Old Stand, No. 96 MARKET STREET, be-tween Fifth street and the Diamond.
oc8 H. J. LYNCH.
NEW AND SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS.
M. MENTZER.
No, 94 Market Street,
Has just received an elegant stock of the most
Improved Seasonable Dry Goods,
including
SILKS, DELAINES, MERINOS,
and all the most fashionable goods in the mar-ket. Also, a large supply of
DOMESTICS
and
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
oc22:3m
EAGLE TANNERY.
CHARLES KIEFER,
Office: No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
MANUFACTURER OF
Oak-Tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and
SOLE LEATHER,
WAXED UPPER, KIPS AND CALF SKINS.
Also, keeps for sale Pink and Pad Skins, prime article Goats' Hair, for Saddlers' use. The highest price paid for leather in the rough. Green Hides and Calf Skins.
☞ Best quality TANNERS' OIL on hand.
oc22:6m
WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Varie-gated Soap—in store and for sale by
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
se No, 47 Wood Street.

MEDICAL.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.
HEAR THE WITNESSES.
WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprie-tors of
HOSTETTER'S BITTTERS
Rarely give quotations from their business cor-respondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE AR-TICLE, should be confounded by the unthink-ing with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupu-lous empirics and charlatans, whose double ob-ject is to SELL both their trash and the PUB-LIC.
Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communica-tions of recent date, to which they invite the at-tention of the people, and at the same time ES-PECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.
It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipopes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost inu-merable, and every day the instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the pro-prietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.
The immense increase in the sale of HOSTET-TER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, dur-ing the past year proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."
Every dose administered of a useless or dele-terious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deception or the article was announced, while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful re-sults of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE through out the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOY-AGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.
During the Summer months, a pure, whole-some tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventative and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community. Against the depressing and sickening ten-dency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safe-guard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. B. LEE'S LETTER.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alle-viation and the ultimate healing of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, had no appetite and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me, When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.
Yours respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER
PROSPECT COTTAGE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*: It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent prepa-ration. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that noth-ing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recom-mended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the prepara-tion all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us; and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous in-valid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.
I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONOUGH'S LETTER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 30, 1862.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:
Gentlemen: About four years since, my atten-tion was called to your celebrated Stomach Bit-ters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dys-pepsia in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your direc-tions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much bene-fitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agree-able character. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state. If from any cause, I shall be suf-fering never so acutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in fifteen min-utes. In conclusion, I say with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have unquestionably relieved me, for all the money in the world.
I am, with great respect, your obd't servant,
JOHN W. BRONOUGH, Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL BYER'S LETTER.
NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP,
Near Alexander, Va., May 24, 1863.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs*: Will you do me the favor to forward, by express, one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of the same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity, it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best prepar-ation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I